

The McArthur Democrat.

NO NORTH, NO SOUTH, UNDER THE CONSTITUTION, BUT A SACRED MAINTENANCE OF THAT INSTRUMENT AND THE UNION.

VOL. 9.

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OF VINTON COUNTY, OHIO.

J. P. PLYLEY, Judge of District and Common
Pleas Courts.

TERMS OF DISTRICT COURT—Sept. 16, 1861.
COM. PLAS—Feb. 11, May 13 and
September 23, 1861.

County Officers.

B. P. HEWITT, Probate Judge.

GEORGE LANTZ, Clerk of Com. Pleas.

H. B. LACEY, Prosecuting Attorney.

F. SHADES, Sheriff.

NELSON RICHMOND, Auditor.

HENRY PAYNE, Treasurer.

JONATHAN BRINE, Recorder.

HOMER JONES, Surveyor.

COMMISSIONERS—John Gillen, Marcus Walker
and John Fox.

SCHOOL EXAMINERS—Jno. T. Mackey, G. W.
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IRON FURNACES.

VINTON FURNACE—Means, Clark & Co.,
Vinton Station P. O., Vinton Co., O.

ALFRED TAPLE. JOHN T. MACKAY

YAPLE & MACKAY,

ATTY'S & COUNSELLORS AT LAW

McArthur, Ohio.

OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE.

Will practice as Partners in Vinton County
Common Pleas and all Courts above. Partic-
ular attention paid to collections, and partition
of real estate, &c.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. Pollett, Foster & Co., Columbus, O.,
Hoffheimer Brothers, Cincinnati, O.,
Bullitt & Fairbanks, Phila., Pa.,
Gibbs, Watson & Gibbs, N. Y. City,
James P. Tanner, Esq., Pittsburg, Pa.,
Wm. B. Piers, Cincinnati, O.

John T. Mackay is authorized, as Notary
Public, to take and certify depositions, take ac-
knowledgments of deeds and other instruments,
&c., &c.
McArthur, Jan. 8, 1861.—ly.

M. F. BINGHAM. H. S. HAMILTON

BINGHAM & HAMILTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

McArthur, Vinton Co., O.

Will practice in Vinton and adjoining Coun-
ties. Prompt attention will be given to all
business entrusted to their care. Office in
Bratton's Building up stairs.
October 27, 1859.—lfo.

M. A. GUTHRIE. H. B. LACEY

GUTHRIE & LACEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

McArthur, Vinton County, Ohio.

Will practice in the Several Courts of
Vinton and adjoining Counties.

CAREFUL ATTENTION GIVEN TO CONVEYANCING

JOSEPH J. McDOWELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

McArthur, Vinton County, O.

REFERENCES.

HON. O. F. MOORE, Portsmouth, O.
WM. T. MCINTICK, Esq., Chillicothe, O.

O. T. GUNNING,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

McArthur, Vinton County, Ohio. Will
practice in the Courts of Vinton and adjoining
counties.—Jan. 8, 1861.—ly.

DOCTOR A. CONDEE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Offers his professional services to the citi-
zens of McArthur and the surrounding coun-
ty and Furnace. Office near his residence on
North Street, at the end of Locust street.

EDWARD HOLLAND,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

(AT McDOWELL'S LATE STAND.)
Main Street, McArthur, Ohio.

HAVING returned to this place and opened a
shop at the above named place, he would re-
spectfully announce that he is prepared to fur-
nish customers with anything in his line at the
lowest rates. He raises and hopes to merit and
receive the praise of his old customers and many
new ones, for all which he will be duly
thankful.

On Hand and for Sale
A large assortment of Boots and Shoes, made up
especially for this market by myself, and war-
ranted to be good and substantial.
August 16, 1860.—lfo.

H. C. MOORE, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.

ALLENSVILLE, OHIO.

Offers his professional services to the citizens of
Alleensville, and vicinity.
January, 8—ly.

FOR EVERYTHING

USUALLY KEPT IN A

DRY GOODS STORE,

GO TO

DAN. WILL'S,

McArthur, Ohio.

Miscellaneous.

Terrible Life-Drama—Remarkable Coincidences and Strange Fatalities.

The Rochester (N. Y.) Express re-
lates the following particulars of a
melancholy drama which has recently
transpired in that city:

Several months ago a respectable
widow lady removed to this city from
Syracuse, accompanied by her chil-
dren—her only relatives—a boy and
two girls. The eldest of the daugh-
ters was eighteen years of age, and the
son was the youngest of the household.
The girls were well educated and
handsome, the elder possessing re-
markable personal attractions. She
was of a very passionate temper, and
when roused, extremely willful and in-
tractable. To her brother she was de-
votedly attached. He was effeminate
and refined, and fully reciprocated her
affection. They were almost con-
stantly together, and seldom went
from the house except in each other's
company.

The family had resided in the city
two weeks, when the eldest sister and
her brother attended a private party
in the neighborhood of their residence.
They there made the acquaintance of
a young gentleman, who impressed
the young lady so favorably that he
was permitted to accompany her home.
Afterward he called by invitation. A
friendship was rapidly formed, which
soon generated a still warmer attach-
ment, and in two weeks from the date
of their acquaintance the parties were
engaged to be married. The young
gentleman's impatient ardor suggested
an immediate union, although it was
strongly opposed by the brother.—
With a singular foreboding of misfor-
tune, he earnestly begged his sister to
break the engagement, or at least to
indefinitely postpone its fulfillment.—
But his efforts were unavailing. The
new union seemed to have entirely
supplanted him in his sister's affec-
tion, and at the expiration of two weeks
from the date of the engagement the
lovers were married.

The bride was immediately re-
moved from her mother's house, and the
newly-married couple set up for them-
selves in another dwelling. They lived
happily for the period of two weeks,
when the wife suddenly announced
her intention of visiting a female
friend in Syracuse. Her husband re-
monstrated, and an angry colloquy en-
sued, which resulted in the husband's
declaring that she would do as at her
peril, and the wife with equal deter-
mination asserting that she would go
immediately, if only to show him that
she could not be intimidated by threats!

Without further altercation the hus-
band went to his customary business,
and on returning, found that his wife
had fulfilled her threat. She had left
an unsealed letter, addressed to her
husband, stating that she would re-
turn the day following; that she had
gone solely for the purpose of redeem-
ing her word, and that she trusted his
natural complacency, as well as her
own, would be restored by their tem-
porary separation.

True to her promise she returned
on the day following, to find that she
formed a wrong estimate of her hus-
band's character, and had strangely
miscalculated the effect of her precipi-
tation. Not until she had discovered
that her husband had taken every ar-
ticle of his private wardrobe did she
realize that he had deserted her; and
then a brief note was found in place
of her own, solemnly assuring her that
he left her never to return!

The immediate effect of this discov-
ery was to awaken the most intense
remorse. She flew to her mother's
house, narrated what had occurred,
and frantically implored her brother to
assist her in recovering her husband.
The boy had not visited his sister
since her marriage, but her distress
moved him. He manfully declared
that he would find her husband, and
compel him to return; and with this
determination, though in feeble health
he left home on the following day; but
he left, never to return!

Within two days succeeding his de-
parture the second sister was prostrated
by a fatal illness, which terminated
in three days. Word was immedi-
ately dispatched to the absent brother
in a neighboring city, where he was
supposed to be, and the return mail
brought intelligence of his own sudden
disease!

This frightful accumulation of dis-
asters fell with crushing effect upon
the deserted wife. Such was the force
of the terrible shock that when the an-
nouncement was made she fell sense-
less to the floor, and in that condition
was carried to her room. For two
days she lingered in utter unconscien-
sness, and then recovered sufficiently
to converse. As soon, however, as
she appeared to realize what had oc-
curred, she was thrown into a fit of

delirium, which, after a few days, ter-
minated in her death.

The same remarkable coincidences
have previously noticed character-
ized the date of her decease. It was
just two weeks after the removal of
the family to this city that the fatal
"friendship" was formed; two weeks
subsequent to the lovers' engage-
ment was made; at the expiration of
two weeks thereafter that their vows
were consummated at the altar; two
weeks only that they lived together;
and just two weeks from the date of
her husband's desertion that the un-
happy wife died of a broken heart!

Four MOUTRIE.—Fort Moultrie,
at the mouth of Charleston harbor, is
named in honor of General William
Moultrie, one of the bravest patriots
of the American Revolution, who gained
a memorable victory at the fortress
over the British squadron, June 28,
1776. Moultrie was a native of South
Carolina, and of Scottish descent. He
early espoused the cause of American
independence, and in March 1776,
was ordered to construct a fort on Sul-
livan Island, at the mouth of Charle-
stown harbor, and was engaged upon the
work when the British fleet appeared
off the coast. He was advised to
abandon the fortress, as General Lee,
his superior officer, declared it was no
better than a "slaughter pen." But
Moultrie had faith in his own
work, and defended the fort with great
skill and valor, and drove away the
enemy. One British ship was lost,
and two others were so riddled as to
have almost become wrecks. The loss
of the enemy was 232 killed and
wounded. The Americans had 11
killed and 26 wounded. The fortress
was hardly injured by the fire of the
British squadron, and when the battle
was over, every gun on the fort but
one was still in position. The deter-
mination and courage of Moultrie in
this engagement elicited great praise,
and the fort was, by universal assent,
named in honor of its skillful builder
and gallant defender.

"Pompey," said a darkey, com-
ing up to a similar specimen of an-
imated nature the other day, "I want
to propose to you a question which
hab of late dislocated my understand-
ing."

"Well, Snowball, what am I to
know you would have dis en-
lightened nigger impart to your be-
lightened mental imagination for a spe-
cimen on beantes of de workin' sub-
stance inside de head frenoxious—"

"No, no, Pompey, taint dat at all;
I'll tell you now, if you'll just be still."

"Make hurry, for dis nigger am in
de greatest haste."

"Well, tis dis: 'Spose I marries a
yaller gal, and lubs her bery much,
and some day I gets sick and dies, and
goes to heaben, and after a while an-
oder nigger comes along and marries
my old woman, and lubs her too; now
I wants to know, arter dey both die
and come to heaben, which of de tod-
er is to have my wench?"

Pompey stood thoughtfully for a
moment, then looking Snowball in the
face and reverently shaking his head,
with great gravity, he replied:

"My friend, if your wife and her
man go to de good land, you need hab
no fear, for you won't be dar to pick
any muss."

VICTIMIZING A MINISTER.—A curi-
ous affair recently transpired at In-
dianapolis. A respectable clergyman
going home late at night was accosted
by two nymphs du pays in company
with a man. The women wanted the
minister to go with them, which he
refused, but was forced by the man to
comply. The trio took him to a house
kept by one Peter Welch, and there,
under threats, forced him to sign a
note, payable one day after date, for
\$200. The note was presented the
following day by Welch, who received
the amount. Finding the minister an
easy victim, they resolved to try their
luck again, when one of the women
wrote to him for \$50 more. The par-
son, thinking that he had already
been victimized sufficiently, consulted
the police, who advised him to send
the woman word to come for the mon-
ey. In response, Welch again offici-
ated as collector, but instead of getting
the cash, he was nabbed by an officer
in waiting.

A THRILLING SCENE.—On Saturday
night last, at her concert in Louisville,
Mrs. Varian James, dress as the God-
dess of Liberty, sang the beautiful and
soul-inspiring national song, of the
Star-spangled Banner, whereupon
the entire audience, as by one com-
mon impulse, spontaneously arose, and
applauded the patriotic song after
which nine rousing cheers were given
for our glorious Union. The scene is
described as a most thrilling one, prov-
ing that the love of the Union still
burns with undiminished ardor in the
bosoms of the masses of the people.

Commercial Position of the North and South.

In these times of "secession," when
the self-sustaining means of a North-
ern and Southern Confederacy, separ-
ating, are considerably discussed, it
is well enough to look at facts and fig-
ures. We have been handed an ar-
ticle clipped from the Cleveland Plain
Dealer, which deals somewhat in sta-
tistics to prove in the event of two
Confederacies which will excel the
other in the elements of prosperity.—
Presuming that a Southern Confedera-
cy would be composed of all the Slave
States, the article argues as follows:

"There can be no doubt but that of
beef and pork, corn and wheat, the
North produces sufficient for her own
consumption, and a surplus to send
abroad. But it is not uncommon to
see and hear the assertion that the
South is not self-sustaining in the
matter of breadstuffs and the necessa-
ries of life. The statistics for the pe-
riod ending in the year 1850, show
that the Southern States produced in
the year 1849, three hundred millions
of bushels of Indian corn, which would
allow thirty bushels a year to every
man, woman and child in the South,
black and white. In addition to other
articles of food, rice, potatoes and
sugar, she also produced fifty millions
of bushels of wheat. The returns for
the last ten years will undoubtedly
show a large increase of all the pro-
ductions that constitute the principal
food of a nation. Texas, Arkansas,
Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky and
Virginia can raise enough to feed the
whole South, while the labor of the
Gulf States is concentrated to the pro-
duction of those large elements of com-
merce—sugar and cotton.

Assuming then that each Confedera-
cy could feed its own population;
what would be their relative positions
in reference to surplus productions
and articles of exportation? The trad-
ing capital of a nation being its ex-
ports, it follows that the interchange
of the productions of foreign countries
must depend upon its exportations.

What does the North export? What
does the South export? Which fur-
nishes the elements of our Commerce?

The statistics for the year ending
June 30th, 1860, show that our Ex-
portations, exclusive of specie, amount-
ed to \$316,220,610; of this amount
there was furnished by the free States
exclusively \$5,071,431; by the slave
States exclusively \$214,322,880; of
productions furnished by both free and
slave States \$96,826,299; of the amt't
furnished by the free and slave States
one third is the production of slave
labor. So that out of \$316,220,610
of exportations of domestic industry,
nearly \$250,000,000 are furnished
by the slave states, and only \$66,000,000
by the free States. Our importations
for the same period amounted to \$361,-
797,200. Assuming the population
and wants of the South to be one-half
of those of the North, the appor-
tionment of importations would be as fol-
lows:

To the South \$120,599,066

To the North 241,198,132

We can very well see how a South-
ern Confederacy exporting \$250,000,-
000 could import \$120,599,066; but
how a Northern confederacy exporting
only \$66,000,000 could import \$241,-
198,132, is a problem we are not able
to solve.

One great advantage that a South-
ern Confederacy would have over a
Northern consists in this, that while
the soil and climate of the North is
adapted only to the production of
breadstuffs, that of the South is adapted
not only to the production of the
necessaries of life sufficient for home
consumption, but also to the produc-
tion of \$200,000,000 in the single ar-
ticle of cotton alone, which is equal to
so much gold and has the world for
its market.

While the North furnishes but little
of our national wealth as exhibited by
the exports, how is her industry em-
ployed, and in what consists her wealth?
In her manufactures.

But in the event of a Northern and
Southern Confederacy, the South will
have no necessity to protect domestic
industry, and hence the interests of
her people will be that of free trade.
What then would become of the man-
ufacturing interests of the North, the
chief source of her wealth? The Pa-
cific confederacy would have its gold,
the Southern its cotton, the Northern
its manufactures. The world wants
the gold, the world wants the cotton,
but where could a market be found for
the manufactures? Let free trade be
established by a Southern Confedera-
cy, and capital and labor in the North
would at once feel the blow, while in
the South they would be benefited.

A South Carolina toast:—Woman
—To her virtues, we give our
love, to her beauty, our adoration; and
to her hoops we give—way.

"I Would Rather see a Negro Vote than any — Dutchman."

Passing along Chillicothe street, last
Thursday afternoon, our attention was
called to a group of some ten or a doz-
en men, standing in front of a saloon,
nearly opposite the head of the Mar-
ket House. We noticed that some of
them seemed to be excited about some-
thing. We believe the majority of the
crowd were foreigners.

On stopping at the store of a friend,
a few doors further down the street,
we learned from one who had been
present; the cause of the excitement.

A Mr. —, who has been a promi-
nent Republican in this city for some
time past, had got into a political dis-
cussion with some of the foreigners
aforesaid, when, becoming excited, he
exclaimed that "he would rather see
the negroes vote than any — Dutch-
man."

What think you of this, my foreign
friends? Can you vote with a party
whose leaders are such men as the
aforesaid Hon. Gentleman? We think
not. If you want to see the negroes
receiving more privileges than your-
selves, vote for the Republicans.—
Portsmouth Times.

The Effects of Lincoln's Election.

The New York Herald sums up the
effects already produced by the Re-
publican triumph in the election of
Lincoln, under the following heads:

1. The closing of factories and the
discharge of labor everywhere?
2. The depreciation of stocks, na-
tional and State, railroad and bank.
3. Depreciation in the value of cot-
ton, wool, flour, grain and other pro-
duct of the soil.
4. Depreciation in the value of ne-
groes and real estate.

The Herald estimates the loss al-
ready sustained throughout the coun-
try by this sudden prostration of trade
and industry, as not far short of two
hundred millions of dollars! But this
is not all. Other disastrous effects are
speedily to follow:

First, The rebound from Europe
fore shadowed by the news by the
Asia.

Secondly, The stoppage probably
all the mills and workshops of the
country throwing a million or more
of free laborers out of employment in
the depths of winter.

Thirdly, The consequent suffering
and anarchy everywhere, but especial-
ly at the North, where labor is com-
pelled to take care of itself.

To remedy this state of things, what
do Mr. Lincoln and the Republicans
as a party propose to do. Absolute-
ly nothing.

The New Haven (Conn.) Register
says two thousand men are out of em-
ployment in that city, owing to the
withdrawal of Southern trade. Con-
necticut voted for Lincoln and this is
the contribution levied upon one city
of the State. The footing of the bill
for this cape and cap luxury is not con-
fined to one city of New England.—
Vermont gave Lincoln 25,000 major-
ity, and in three weeks she lost by the
fall of wool alone one and a quarter
millions of dollars. Our sympathy is
mainly with the 8,000 Democrats who
have not been able yet to get out of
the State.

The Clay County (Ind.) Democrat
estimates that the farmers of that dis-
trict have lost forty-three thousand
dollars in the decline of pork, in con-
sequence of the panic inspired by Lin-
coln's election. Indiana voted for
Lincoln, giving him 24,000 majority,
and, as it seems, pays for the luxury
at the rate of \$48,000 per district.

The loss of the whole Union in the
diminution of prices and fall of securi-
ties, amounts to three hundred mil-
lions of dollars! A bad election that
of Lincoln! This is the cost for forty
days.

SENSIBLE DOCTOR.—A handsome

young widow applied to a physician
to relieve her from distressing com-
plaints, with which she was afflicted.

"In the first place," said she, "I have
little or no appetite. What should I
do for that?"

"For that you should take air and
exercise."

"And Doctor, I am quite fidgety at
night, and afraid to lie alone. What
shall I take for that?"

"For that, Madam, I can only re-
commend you to take a husband."

"Fie! Doctor. But I have the
blues terribly—what shall I do for
that?"

"For that, madam, you have, be-
sides taking air, exercise, and a hus-
band, to take a newspaper."

Sensible Doctor, that.

"O papa, Dr. March had such a
hard work to pull mother's tooth out."

"Had he my son?"

"Yes, I seen him try first with his
pliers, then he put his mouth right
close to ma's and pulled it out with
his teeth."

CONTEMPT OF COURT.—We have
not read in a long time a more lud-
icrous anecdote than the following
which occurred some where at the
East.

Drunken Attorney.—"If the Court
please, I think that this witness is, by
his own showing, interested in the
event of this case. I object, on that
ground, to his further testimony. If
a man swears himself into the posses-
sion of two hundred dollars in this
Court, why, all I have to say is, that
this is a d— of a pretty Court of
Justice!"

Tipsey Judge.—"Mr. Brown, your
objections are pretty well taken. But
this Court permits no profane language
in its presence. Your language, Mr.
Brown seems d—d profane. You
are fined five dollars for contempt of
Court."

Drunken Attorney.—(Slightly so-
bered by the fine.)—Why your Honor
has just made use of profane language
yourself!

Tipsey Judge.—(Getting more tip-
sey by his efforts to collect his idea.)
—Did the Court use profane lan-
guage? Well, then the Court fines
itself. Here's the money, Mr.
Clerk. The Court intend to preserve
its dignity without regard to ex-
pense."

INGENUOUS.—A formal fashionable vis-
itor thus addressed a little girl:
"How our you my dear?"

"Very well. I thank you," she re-
plied.

The visitor then added, "now my
dear, you should ask me how I am."

The child simply and honestly re-
plied—"I don't want to know!"

GOOD LOGIC.—"Buddier bones, can
you tell me de difference 'tween dying
and 'fetting?"

"Why, ob course I can, Lomuel.—
When you diet you lib on nuffin,
and when you die you have nuffin to
lib on."

"Well, dat's different from what I
tort it was. I tort it was a raco
atwene de doctorin' stuff and starva-
tion to see which would kill fast."

GREAT QUESTION SETTLED.—This
paragraph in relation to an important
(?) question we find "affiant:"

It has been at last settled, that the
"nine small children and one at the
breast," spoken of in the primer is a
salutation to John Rodgers, means ten.

There has been extolled from some
old history a letter, or address from
John to the Government, in which
was a passage to this effect: "I would
that my worthy wife might come to
see me; she has with her ten children,
which are hers and mine, and I would
comfort her somewhat."

QUITE UNANIMOUS.—A good deacon
making an official visit to a dying
neighbor, who was a very unpopular
man, put the usual question:

"Are you willing to go my friend?"

"Oh yes," said